

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

The two most agreeable resorts in the unfavourable, limited place on which stands this Midland of the East, Kennedy and Bow Road, are requiring quite a notoriety for the daring acts of robbery and assault which are perpetrated along their sinuous windings. The highway to Pokfulam also bears the reputation of being an occasional place of rendezvous for our local knights of the road, and the only infirmity that can reasonably be drawn from these facts is that the outskirts of this densely populated town are anything but safe for pedestrians and promenaders, especially those of the weaker sex. The only question prompted by this deplorable state of things is—where are the community to have their afternoon promenades, particularly in the trying summer season which will so soon swoop down upon us, if the outskirts of the city are infested by robbers, the approaches to the Peak in a still more dangerous state, and the "Bowen" Park continues a problem to be solved next century?

It will be answered that we should place an implicit trust in the admirable Police force with which we are blessed, or failing faith in that perfect institution, that we should rely on ourselves, take our walks with revolvers in our pockets, and whenever an opportunity presents itself, try our hands at a little exciting target practice, and thus in tiding the colony of some of its undesirable guests with more expedition than our Courts of Justice find it possible, even with all their criminal sessions and their long-term sentences. The suggestion is undoubtedly a very practical one, but we are afraid it would not be readily adopted by the majority of our residents, and for a very palpable reason. If we are to buckle on armour in our own defence and to keep the safety of our public roads, if our ladies and youngsters are to be provided with "Irish constabulary" revolvers and scour the outskirts for marauders and desperadoes, then we ought to dispense with the soundings of the law. But so long as we are heavily taxed to pay for police, we are rigorously entitled to the safety of our public roads and of our own persons, without taking upon ourselves any additional trouble.

This, of course, is logic pure and simple. Unfortunately, however, from logic to facts there are many steps to be taken, and in many instances the distance is rendered more unattainable by an intervening chasm. This is exactly our position in Hongkong. We have a large body of police and we pay dearly for them; still, the few roads that constitute the outskirts of the city, where alone we breathe an air free from the effluvia of fever or small-pox, are infested by thieves and assassins who do not scruple to assault pedestrians, and who, after assaulting and despoiling them of their valuables, in every case manage to escape unhurt, unpunished and undetected. Again, what are we to do in this alternative? Are we to resign ourselves to the inevitable and patiently submit to be robbed in our public roads, are we to pop and blaze away with unerring hand at our murderous assailants, or are we to hunt down the police themselves, and denounce that institution as conspicuously inadequate to our increasing wants and our increasing taxation? For our own part, we would personally choose the second alternative; but *celo eo sans dire* that the public are not of the same opinion. Everybody does not like to smell powder, and the legal formalities, and the risks attending too much freedom with fire-arms are sufficient in themselves to deter most people from resorting to them, unless under circumstances of dire necessity.

The only conclusion to be drawn from this would be then, that our police authorities ought to take the grievance under more serious consideration than they apparently do; they ought to have Kennedy, Bowen, and Pokfulam Roads, and the approaches to the Peak, under efficient supervision, and they should be held responsible for any outrage perpetrated in these places. There are several sentry boxes to be seen standing along Kennedy and Pokfulam Roads; but as they are always empty, and no policeman is to be seen loitering in their neighbourhood, we presume the boxes are placed there for pedestrians to take shelter in from the rain. Bowen Road, our most beautiful resort, is even unprovided with these shelter-boxes. What wonder then that these places should be frequented by daring robbers? It may be said that the Police force is insufficient to patrol the whole town and its outskirts; to this we will answer that our taxation is more than sufficient to ensure a complete protection from thieves and highwaymen, and that if our purses can afford to be elastic on behalf of a paternal Government, it is more than the duty of a paternal police to be indefinitely elastic in ensuring public order and in providing safety for the community in the public streets.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE "DOUGLAS" CHALLENGE CUP.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." SIR—As you were good enough to publish the protest lodged by me against the *Naomi* holding this Cup, I beg to hand you herewith a copy of the letter which I have this evening received from Messrs. Woodin, Tripp and Burnie, giving their decision that my objection cannot be upheld.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MONTAGUE HEART.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1888.

We, the Undersigned, have very carefully considered the objection raised by Mr. M. Heart against the *Naomi* in the recent yacht race for the Douglas Challenge Cup, and have arrived at the conclusion that the said objection cannot be sustained, and that the cup was fairly won by the *Naomi*.

E. BURNIE.
H. J. H. TRIPP.
E. L. WOODIN.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR'S BILLS.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.
Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.

After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health, or even life.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in regular condition, the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other ill effects.

When hoarse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to the heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, and always avoid standing in the ice or snow where the person is exposed to a cold wind.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one keep the mouth almost closed, so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered, also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the open mouth.

TWO MODES OF SETTLING QUESTIONS OF HONOR.

The High Southern Mode.—The following "card," signed by the persons mentioned therein, appeared in the Memphis *Tenney* papers: "As a result of consultation by mutual friends, J. M. Keating and A. B. Pickett have arrived at a satisfactory understanding of the trouble between them. The word 'lie' was used by the *Appeal* under the impression that the word 'traitor' was used by the *Avalanche* in a personal sense. As such, Mr. Pickett says, was not the intention, the word 'lie' is withdrawn in a personal sense."

The High Southern African Mode.—Here is the way in which a Cape Colonist apologized in a recent number of *De Afrikaanse Patriot*: "I, the undersigned, A. C. du Plessis, retract hereby everything I have said against the innocent G. P. Bezuidenhout, calling myself an infamous liar, and striking my mouth with the exclamation, 'you mendacious mouth, why do you lie so?' I declare, further, that I know nothing against the character of G. P. Bezuidenhout. I call myself, besides, a genuine liar of the first class. (Signed) A. C. du Plessis. Witnesses: J. du Plessis, J. C. Holmes."

WOMAN AND PROVERBS.

POPULAR AND POETIC SAYINGS ABOUT THE GENTLE SEX.

The proverbs of most countries are rich in all subjects relating to woman, although frequently they are far from complimentary. Indeed, it is curious that in some sources of literature we should find so much ill-natured sarcasm—often times as unjust as it is untrue. On the other hand, many of the traits of woman's character are very cleverly and aptly depicted, and occasionally put man in an inferior light. Thus the strength of her influence is indisputable, and has given rise to a host of old proverbs. "Whatever a woman will, she can," a saying which has its equivalent in other countries. Hence, too, we are warned how

The man's a fool who thinks by force or skill To stem the torrent of a woman's will.

For if she will, she will, you may depend on't. And if she won't, she won't, and there's an end on't.

Within the lines may be compared the common maxim, "A woman is convinced against her will is of the same opinion still." Whether it be called obstinacy or not, there can be no doubt that a strong will on the part of a woman is an unenviable characteristic; being one, also, which is invaluable to men when engaged in the business of life.

The notion that a woman cannot keep a secret is embodied in many a proverb, and is alluded to by Shakespeare, who makes "Hotspur" say to his wife in *Henry IV.*

But yet a woman; and for secrecy No lady clearer for I will believe.

And if she won't, she won't, and there's an end on't. And so far I will trust thee, gentle Kate.

Accordingly, there is a familiar proverb, "A woman conceals what she does not know." Similarly the Spanish are wont to say, "To a woman and a magpie tell what you would speak in the market-place." But this, it must be admitted, is an unfair reproach, a woman being as capable of keeping a secret as one of the opposite sex. Indeed, as Mr. Kelly remarks in his book on proverbs, "If there be truth in proverbs men have no right to reproach women for blabbing. A woman can at least keep her own secret. Try her on the subject of age."

The industry of women has long ago been proverbial, as in the couplet:

The woman that's honest, her chiefest delight Is still to be doing from morn till night.

With which we may compare the common maxim, "A woman's work is never at an end." On the other hand, it was formerly said of the woman who, after being a busy and industrious maid, became an indolent wife, "She hath broken an elbow at the church door," the ceremony of the church porch—where oftentimes part of the marriage was performed—having disabled her for domestic duties. This another adage affirmed how

The wife that expects to have a good name Is always at home at the kitchen door.

According to our forefathers, it did not look well for a woman to be always sight-seeing, as such was an indication that she was not sufficiently domesticated, and was too fond of pleasure. Hence, it was usually said:

A woman of soon; a gown of soon, Are disesteemed and held in scorn.

Even at the present day, according to a well known Yorkshire proverb, "a sonk-town"—a gossip—is seldom a good house-wife at home.

Many of our old proverbs speak of the fickleness of women, but surely this is a libel on their constancy. We have only to refer to the pages of our own history in centuries past to prove the falsity of the assertion. But the majority of old English proverbs are to the same purpose, and a popular one reminds us that "a woman's mind and winter change oft," and again—

The love of a woman and a bottle of wine Are sweet for a season and last for a time.

Francis I. of France, it may be remembered, wrote one day with a diamond on the window of the chateau of Chambord these words: "A woman changes oft; who trusts her is right oft." According to Mr. Jeaffreson, it was partly due to fickleness and hesitancy that women were prone to do the very thing which, at the very moment of doing it, they declare they would never do.

Thus our adage tells how "maids say nay, and take a kiss, a ring or an offer of marriage." On the same principle it has been commonly said, "take a woman's first advice, and not her second." The reason for this is that women are apt to surpass men in quickness of intuition, having, to quote Dr. Trench's words, "What Montaigne ascribes to them is a remarkable word, *l'esprit prompt*—Sautier—the leopard's spring, which takes its prey, if it be to take it at all, at the first bound." Among some of the many other proverbs relating to women is the familiar one—

There's no mischief in the world done, But a woman is always on.

This is a somewhat severe judgment, and one which must be received with all caution. According to another adage, "Women in mischief are wiser than men," and it is said that "Women's jars breed men's wars." The Germans have the following variation of this proverb: "There's no mischief done in the world but there's a woman or a priest at the bottom of it." An old adage, which has become a household saying, with a slight amendment for the benefit of children, is this: "Maidens must be seen and not heard," a piece of proverbial philosophy. Indeed, which finds but small recognition in these

days of women's rights. Hence, the familiar saying that "Silence is the best ornament of a woman," although true in the abstract, is one which nowadays is considered antiquated. And even Mr. Jeaffreson—rightly remarks, "When we concede to woman the use of her tongue, proverbial philosophy insists, in harmony with Shakespearean opinion, that she should talk gently, in accordance with the wise precept, 'In the husband wisdom, in the wife gentleness.'" The talking propensities of women have been embodied in the very best of proverbs which tell us how "Three women and three geese make a market." Turning in the next place to the beauty of woman, there are numerous sayings. Thus we are reminded that "the more women look in their glasses the less they look to their houses," and, again, "a fair woman and a slashed gown will always find some nail in the way," the meaning, of course, being that women are apt to be negligent housekeepers in proportion as they value their personal attractions. Then there is the popular proverb which says that "Joan is as good as my lady in the dark," for, as an ancient Latin saying reminds us, "Blonde eyes are unseen by night." Whether we agree with this statement or not, yet, as Mr. Kelly remarks, quoting the following lines:

The night Shows stars and women is a better light; which may be compared with the French hyperbole, "Une candelle-light-a-goat-looks-a-lady."

Once more, while a dark complexion betokens pride, and height indicates lazziness, small women, writes Jeaffreson, were remarkable for their noisiness, and beautiful for their lack of discretion. Hence it is said:

Fair and foolish, black and proud, Long and Lary, little and loud.

The same author further adds that "it is something to the credit of the proverb making cynics, who spoke thus bitterly of handsome women, that they refrained from assailing the ugly ones." Striking the women whom nature had provided with armor and legions of defenders, they spared the less fortunate of the fair sex. Lastly, there are many proverbs warning men of the danger of bad women:

A wicked woman and an evil, At the halfpence worse than the devil.

Hence numerous admonitions are given relating to marriage, one of which tells us that a man's best future, or his worst, is his wife. Similarly, Lord Dunsley says to his son: "Use great prudence and circumspection in choosing thy wife, for from thence will spring all thy future good or evil; and it is an action of life-like unto a strategem of war, wherein a man can err but once." Once more, Sir John More, the famous Chancellor's father, compared matrimony to a bag containing a hundred snakes and one owl, and says: "If a man should put his hand into this bag, he may chance to light on the owl; but it is an hundred to one he shall be stung by the snake." But Martin Luther had evidently a better opinion of women, when he said:

He is a fool who won't, wine and song. He is a fool who won't, wine and song.

A piece of proverbial lore with which most men will agree, in spite of the many hard sayings so ungallantly uttered against the fair sex.—*London Standard*.

Today's Advertisements.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SELLING-OFF. THE ENTIRE STOCK of JAPANESE CURIOS, SILKS, &c., &c., &c. AT REDUCED PRICES.

By KUHN & Co. Beg respectfully to intimate that owing to the CLOSING OF THEIR HONGKONG STORE, they have decided to hold previously a 30 DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE.

TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, the 12th instant.

This affords a very favourable opportunity to Art collectors and wholesale buyers.

Also, The whole of the SUBSTANTIAL and ELEGANTLY CARVED TEAKWOOD SHOW CASES covered with MAHOGNY SILK PULSH, PLATE GLASS MIRRORS, PLATE GLASS TOP COUNTERS, TABLES, WRITING DESKS, MIRRORS, &c., &c., for immediate disposal and delivery, whole or in parts.

For particulars apply between the hours of 8 to 10 A.M. to KUHN & Co., opposite the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, 8th March, 1888. [277]

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship "TITAN," C. H. Allen, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch. For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, 8th March, 1888. [278]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "PORT PHILLIP," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th March, on pain of not being recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 8th March, 1888. [250]

CATHAY CHAPTER, No. 1165.

AN EMERGENCY CONVOCATION of the above Chapter will be held in BRERMAISON'S Hall, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 8th March, 1888. [280]

LOST. ON March 7th, at 8 P.M., a DIAMOND RING with the Hongkong Club and Victoria Dispensary. The Finder of the article will please return same to Capt. G. WRIGHT, Hongkong, 8th March, 1888. [279]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Company.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 5th March, 1888. [265]

NOTICE. HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held TO-MORROW, the 9th March, at 3.30 P.M., at the rooms of the Chamber, City Hall, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee and passing the Secretary's Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

By Order, H. U. JEFFRIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 29th February, 1888. [242]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE. THE TENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents, with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1887.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th February until 10th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 18th February, 1888. [204]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE. THE SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, at Pedder's Street, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents, with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1887.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th February until the 10th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 18th February, 1888. [205]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Praya Central, on TUESDAY, the 13th March, at THREE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, and Electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 5th March, 1888. [266]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Praya Central, on FRIDAY, the 23rd March, at THREE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, and Electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 6th March, 1888. [272]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1887.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1887, in order that the Distribution of BONUS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st day of March instant, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [252]

NOTICE. PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Undersigned are requested to send them in before the 10th March.

H. G. THOMSETT. Hongkong, 27th February, 1888. [236]

NOTICE. THE Undersigned will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS or DEBTS contracted by his Wife Mrs. C. MANSEY.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1888. [274]

CANTON DISTRICT LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 33.

JUNK-SUNK OFF LANKEET ISLAND. NOTICE is hereby given that a Junk lies sunk in 41 fathoms to the East of Lankeet Island, distant about 4 miles. South Point of Lankeet Island bears W. 1/2 N. Sampson Chow Island bears N. W. 1/2 N. Tiger Island bears N. W. 1/2 N. A red flag will be hoisted by day and a red light exhibited at night until further notice. The above bearings are magnetic.

F. H. MAY, Harbour Master. Approved, FRANCIS W. WHITE, Commissioner. Canton 1st March, 1888. [257]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

GENTLEMEN interested in ATHLETICS are requested to attend a MEETING to be held in the GYMNASIUM of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1888, at 6 P.M., for the purpose of arranging the Programme for this year's Sports.

For the Committee, H. F. HAYLLAR. Hongkong, 5th March, 1888. [275]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels discharging Bombay Cotton and Cotton Yarn, at the Kowloon Wharves will have free storage for 14 days from arrival, after which RENT of 3 Cents per Bale per Month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary. Hongkong, 7th November, 1887. [32]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPEARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND. L. MAILLORE, Proprietor. Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [63]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER. DAVID FORSAR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY. NEW BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN. W. L. KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, 12th June, 1887. [603]

FOR SALE, CHEAP. SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES.

Also, A First-class London made DOG-CART AND THREE BASKET CARRIAGES, all in good order.

For Particulars, Apply to No. 6, PEDDER'S HILL. Hongkong, 20th March, 1888. [263]

SARAWAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS will be received up to 9 A.M., on MONDAY, the 16th April, 1888, for RENTING the following FARMS for THREE YEARS, from 1st July, 1888, viz:—

1st—The "OPIMUM FARM" of the Territory of Sarawak, from Tanjong Datu to and inclusive of the Baram River, a distance of 270 miles.

2nd—The GAMBLING FARM, from Tanjong Datu to and inclusive of the Sadong River.

3rd—The ARACK FARM, from Tanjong Datu to and inclusive of the Sadong River.

4th—Tenders must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the Honourable the Resident of Sarawak, Kuching, Sarawak.

5th—Tenders for each FARM SEPARATELY, and a Tender for the THREE FARMS COLLECTIVELY, are required.

6th—The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

7th—The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will be required to find Security for the due fulfilment of his or their Contracts.

8th—For further information apply to A. L. JOHNSTON & Co., Agents in Singapore for the SARAWAK GOVERNMENT, or to the RESIDENT OFFICE, Kuching, Sarawak.

F. O. MAXWELL, Administering the Government. Resident's Office, Kuching, Sarawak, 1st January, 1888. [202]

ARBITRATION. AT the request of a numerous and influential section of the Mercantile community, Mr. FRASER-SMITH has consented to resume the public duties of ARBITRATOR and ASSESSOR which he performed with so much satisfaction a few years back.

Mr. FRASER-SMITH may be consulted on all commercial matters by appointment, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Chambers, Pedder's Hill Hongkong, 1st August, 1885.

TO BE LET. ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS." GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st May. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & SONS & Co. Hongkong, 3rd February, 1888. [112]

TO BE LET. A SEVEN-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE near the Public Gardens. Possession from 15th May to 1st November. Apply to Z. Ho Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 27th February, 1888. [234]

TO BE LET. TWO BIG ROOMS with Several Small ones upon Ground Floor of No. 15, Praya Central, Suitable for OFFICES or GODOWNS. Apply to LAI HING & Co. No. 15, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1888. [264]

TO BE LET. Unfurnished with Tennis Court. No. 5, Richmond Terrace, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, with Three Bath Rooms. No. 6, Richmond Terrace, a SIX ROOMED HOUSE, with Three Bath Rooms. A New Story has just been added to the Servants' quarters of both houses. Apply to JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 27th January, 1888. [131]

NOW READY. PRICE FIFTY CENTS. THE LAW OF STORM. IN THE EASTERN SEAS. BY DOBERCK, GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

MAY BE PROCURED AT Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong, Lane, Crawford & Co., C. Falconer & Co., C. J. Gaupp & Co., F. Blackhead & Co., Heusermann, Herbst & Co., More & Seimund, MacEwen, Frickel & Co., Mr. W. Brewer.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office. Messrs. Quetch & Co., Swatow. Mr. N. Mosle, Amoy. Messrs. Hedge & Co., Foochow. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama. Hongkong, 30th September, 1886.

INSURANCES. NOTICE. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000

Intimations. NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR ANNUAL SUPPLY

LAWN GRASS SEED

SWEET CORN,

for immediate sowing.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1888

BIRTH.

On the 8th March, 1888, at Spring Gardens, Wanchai, the wife of Mr. E. M. HYNDMAN, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At 8, Southesk Terrace, Brechin, on the 14th January, after a long and painful illness, ACKIE, aged 6 years and 9 months, eldest son of A. M. Wilson—deeply regretted.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1888.

JUDGING by what took place in the Legislative Council on Monday, it would appear that Mr. ALFRED LISTER, in addition to his already multifarious duties as Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster General, Collector of Stamp Revenue, etc., etc., has not only superseded the Colonial Secretary and Attorney General, but has become Governor of the colony by special commission. The airy audacity of this official *façade* has no limits; his impudence is simply unparalleled. It is only a few weeks since the Postmaster General's annual report was laid before the Council, and in that report special stress was laid on the absolute necessity for an increase of staff, in consequence of the work having got quite beyond the present strength of the department. We were even told that, owing to the vast amount of extra work, the superior officers had to descend to manual labour, which was done in other places by persons receiving wages at the rate of twenty-five shillings per week. And yet in the face of all this, on Monday night the hard-worked Postmaster came smilingly before the Council as the author and in charge of one of the most extraordinary measures that has ever been presented to a British legislative assembly. Before commencing to criticise Mr. LISTER's latest attempts as a manufacturer of statutes, we desire to put it before the public as plainly as possible that law making is no part of this official's duties. He sits in Council by virtue of his position as Colonial Treasurer, although his so doing is altogether an anomaly, as the Treasurer is a purely departmental officer and has nothing whatever to do with legislative functions. The officer who is paid to prepare and draft new ordinances is the Attorney General, and when such ordinances are not brought forward by him, the Colonial Secretary is the proper official to lay them before the Council. If the present Colonial Secretary and Attorney General are incapable of performing their legislative duties, as would appear to be the case, the sooner they are pensioned off as useless incumbrances, the better will it be for Hongkong. At all events we have already had enough, more than enough of Mr. ALFRED LISTER posing as a framer of new laws, making himself and the colony ridiculous by his long-winded orations and fantastic nonsense, while the work for which he is paid, the management of the local Post Office, is allowed to become a public scandal.

The object of Mr. LISTER's Stamp Duties Amendment Ordinance of 1888 is simply to place a prohibitive tax on the British and foreign insurance companies carrying on business in Hongkong. This tax is to take the form of a stamp, which will be required for every policy, and for each copy or renewal; a very proper mode of taxation so long as it is fairly and equitably applied, but fairness and equity are altogether foreign to the notions of our legal minded Postmaster. A fire insurance policy, if issued by one of the companies registered in the colony, will require a ten-cents stamp; if issued by any other company or person, the cost of the stamp on the amount of premium paid will be 50 cents on every \$10, or part thereof up to \$100, and 45 on every succeeding \$100 or part thereof. This section presents the whole thing in a nutshell, and will plainly show any person who has not been entirely benefited of his senses, what sort of a curiosity Hongkong legislation may become when entrusted to pulling dreamers of the Lister

type. We are perfectly well aware that there is not the least danger of any such wooden-headed arrangement as this ever becoming the law of the colony; if the unofficial members, who are financially interested in the local insurance companies, will sit quietly by and acquiesce in the Colonial Treasurer's amusing antics, thereby sacrificing their principles and their independence and stultifying themselves before the commercial world—all, no danger will ensue. Mr. LISTER's proposed Ordinance means the introduction of Protection in its most pronounced form into Free Trade Hongkong, and even Lord Salisbury's hybrid Government, vile and unscrupulous as it has shown itself to be, will not swallow that bait. In fact, the Colonial Treasurer has insulted the intelligence not merely of the Governor and the Councilors, but also of the colony at large, by making the Legislative Assembly the scene of a screaming harlequinade, in which he has played the jester and huffoon with such distinguished success.

The Stamp Duties Amendment Ordinance of 1888 will probably be passed without opposition, and then it will be sent home and there carefully shelved; so that not only will the labors of the Council be useless—which may not mean very much—but the midnight oil and valuable hours which LISTER might have, in the colony's interests, devoted to unravelling the knot of postal mismanagement will be hopelessly wasted. The folly of forcing on a bill of this character in face of the fact that the Secretary of State had already strongly disapproved of the principle of Protection, must be apparent to every person excepting the Postmaster and his fatuous supporters.

A few weeks since, in an editorial on this subject, we expressed the opinion that it would be a good thing if the fire insurance offices and agencies doing business in the colony could be reasonably taxed in order to provide for a more efficient fire brigade. But we strongly opposed the idea of discriminating between the local and home companies. All taxation must be equitably administered to have any justification whatever in a colony which boasts of its Free Trade principles; there is no half-way house between Free Trade and Protection, and we must be contented to abide either by the one or the other. Mr. LISTER has not fully recognized the force of this, and although he says that he has no wish to handicap or annoy home agencies because they are outsiders, yet that is the exact scope of his proposed taxation. If he does not say so in as many words, the Colonial Treasurer further plainly enough indicates that incendiaryism is encouraged by German firms recklessly accepting risks of the most suspicious description, without inquiry or investigation worthy of the name. And that this has been true in the past admits of very little doubt. But is it a sufficient reason to cramp the operations of leading London or Glasgow insurance companies by a prohibitive stamp tax, because foreigners conduct their business by loose methods? And why should purely local companies be practically exempted from any stamp tax? This is where Mr. LISTER's inconsistency becomes apparent, and the suggestion not unnaturally arises that the honorable law-maker has been "got at" by persons interested in the affairs of the local companies. If the British Government would allow it—which they certainly will not—we think very few people here would object if British fire insurance corporations and other industries were "protected" by law from German competition, but no good reason can be shown why the proprietors of two or three purely local companies should have exclusive protection from their own countrymen. The Colonial Treasurer will have to try again, and when he next attempts to compile an ordinance to grapple with this difficulty he had better obtain the assistance of some body whose brains have not altogether been worn away admiring his own stupidity.

TELEGRAMS.

(Router.)

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

LONDON, March 6th.
Count Herbert Bismarck has had an interview with Lord Salisbury to-day with a view to induce him to favorably consider the Russian proposals.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The latest bulletin states that the Crown Prince sleeps fairly well, but nevertheless his condition causes great anxiety.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE would call attention to the clearance sale advertised by Messrs. Kuhn & Co. in another part of this issue.

THE verdict returned by a western Coroner's jury, in the case of a man who hanged himself by his suspenders to the bed-post, was as follows:—"The deceased came to his death by coming home drunk and mistaking himself for his pants."

It should interest the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce to know that the Sanitary Congress which recently met at Rio Janeiro has decided that disinfection should be adopted in preference to quarantine.

AN Emergency Convocation of Cathay Chapter, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, to-morrow evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

DURING the last twenty years the linen industry of Germany has increased 300 per cent; that of England has decreased 18 per cent. Germany, under protection, gives employment to 300,000 persons in the various branches of linen-making; free trade England to 150,000 persons.

ANOTHER word of warning to misguided women. Miss Emily Eleanor Woodward, aged twenty years, of Greenwich, died recently from tight lacing. She had eaten a hearty supper and hurriedly dressed herself to go out. The pressure around the waist, combined with over-exertion, caused death.

A CRICKET match, the Club v. the Garrison, will be commenced at 2 p.m., to-morrow, and continued at 11 a.m., on Saturday. By kind permission of Colonel Anderson and the Officers, the Band of the Northamptonshire Regiment will play on Saturday afternoon. The following will represent the Club:—A. J. Leach (Capt.), S. Barff, E. J. Coxon, T. E. Davies, J. C. Johnson, E. W. Maitland, F. Maitland, T. S. Smith, A. K. Travers, F. H. O. Wilson, A. N. Other. Players are requested to be punctual. There will be a tip on the ground on Saturday.

WE are informed that Doctor Canille, Surgeon attached to the Hongkong Volunteers Corps, has kindly promised to give a series of twelve ambulance drills at head-quarters. These drills will in all probability take place on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing at 8.30 p.m. Persons other than members of the Corps may attend, but a fee of \$5, payable in advance, will be charged such non-members—to go towards the funds of the Corps. Effectives, honorary members, or their friends, who may be desirous of attending these drills, will please send in their names to Lieut. Woolley before the 12th instant at 4 p.m., when definite arrangements will be made and forthwith communicated to those interested.

AN American contemporary gives some particulars of the area of the leading cities in the United States. The statutory area of New Orleans is 150 square miles; that of Philadelphia 129 square miles. New Orleans occupies about forty square miles, Philadelphia over one hundred. So probably justice will be done by holding that Philadelphia is the largest city in the United States, in point of area. As to the five chief cities of the United States Philadelphia leads again; New York comes next with 41 square miles; New Orleans third, with 40; Chicago fourth with 36, and Brooklyn fifth with 25 square miles. The five cities of the world covering the greatest area would seem to be Philadelphia, 129; London, 118; New York, 41; New Orleans, 40; and Chicago 36 square miles. Paris covers only about thirty square miles. The statutory area of San Francisco is 28 square miles. We should imagine that Tokio would run either Philadelphia or London a very close race as regards the area it covers.

TWO Chinamen were summoned this morning by Mr. A. S. Hooper, valuer of house property, for presenting false returns of the rents of their houses. The first defendant, Cheung Akai, the owner of tenements 22 and 24, Upper Lascar Row, and 161, Hollywood Road, had given \$240, \$228 and \$168, instead of \$312, \$234 and \$281. The accused was defended by Mr. Caldwell (of Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson) who said defendant was not the owner of the houses, he was only an agent, and as to No. 161, in Hollywood Road, the rent for the basement had been left out by mistake; in fact it was a mistake altogether. Mr. Wise, notwithstanding such alleged errors, imposed a fine on the defendant of \$50 for No. 22, Lascar Row. The other case had reference to a large number of houses in Queen's Road; on Yon Lane, and in Wing Fung Street, no fewer than twenty-four in all, for which the owner, who was in Court, had returned such figures as \$450 for \$450; \$130 for \$130; \$180 for \$212, and \$102 for \$107. Defendant admitted all such returns, as well as the signatures, and explained matters by saying that he had instructed his collector to give correct returns. Mr. Wise fined the defendant \$35 for each house, the aggregate sum being \$600.

"TYPICULOUS, if it be not too far advanced, is curable by this method." Such is the very satisfactory conclusion of Dr. Herard, the Chairman of the committee which, fifteen months ago, was requested by the French Academy of Medicine to experiment with and report upon Dr. Garcia's theory that consumption may be completely arrested by the inhalation of the vapour of hydrofluoric acid. In the last fifteen months Dr. Herard and his colleagues have treated one hundred consumptive patients on Dr. Garcia's principles. They have entirely cured thirty-five; they have improved the condition of forty-one; the state of fourteen has not altered either for better or for worse, and ten have died. And some of the cases, be it noted, were very bad to begin with. This is exceedingly good news. Dr. Garcia was led to suspect that the vapour of hydrofluoric acid might be a specific for consumption by his observations in glass manufactories. Glass-grinders are particularly prone to tuberculosis. Not so with glass-cutters, who work with acid and whose rooms are always full of its vapour. It is the custom, too, in many French glass manufactories, for workmen who have injured their lungs by stooping over the grinding machinery, to obtain permission to work for a time in the etching-room; and it is found that the new atmosphere always benefits and often wholly cures them.

THE P. & O. Company's extra steamer *Zambesi* left Bombay for this port yesterday at daylight.

MR. GUIMARAES, a Portuguese inventor, is said to have made a new repeating gun called "the Archimedes," which requires neither powder nor compressed air. It is a clever arrangement of extremely powerful springs and is said to carry quite as far as any ordinary army rifle.

THE bridge which is to be built over the Straits of Messina, which separate Sicily from Italy, will, when consummated, form one of the most striking works in the line of modern engineering. The place selected for this great undertaking is where the channel is some two and one-half miles wide and 361 feet deep. Two piers will support the viaduct of steel rails at the height of 328 feet above the water.

WE hear that the members of the Garrison Shooting Club intend holding their annual Quadrille Party on Friday the 23rd inst., in the Commissariat Buildings; the use of which have been kindly granted by His Excellency Major-General Cameron. A large gathering is expected, and we doubt not that an equally enjoyable night to that of last St. Patrick's Eve will be spent by the guests of the courteous and hospitable Sergeants of the Garrison.

WE observe from the report of the proceedings at the meeting of the shareholders of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. held this afternoon, that Mr. Douglas Jones, in the course of some felicitous remarks, made reference to the desirability of having the Company's accounts presented every six months instead of annually. In reply the Chairman (the Hon. J. Bell-Irving) said if the shareholders would bring this matter before the Board in a regular way that it would receive due attention. "We assume that this step in the right direction will promptly be taken. It is certainly a matter of considerable interest to shareholders, and we have every reason to believe that it is almost unanimously desired. Personally we hold a very strong opinion that all such public industries should present half-yearly statements of account."

THOMAS George Deam, 53, a seaman, said by the Police to be a rogue and a vagabond without any visible means of subsistence, came up this morning to answer the charge of sleeping in a bunk in the Sailors' Home without authority, on the night of the 7th inst. The Police said that Thomas had come out of the Shire line of steamers, and had been sent out of the hospital, ill. His expenses had been paid, and on coming out of hospital, he was sent on board a ship which some considerable individual had found for him, but the temptations of the land being too much for the prisoner, he had "jumped" his passage and permitted the vessel to go away without him, although she still bore his name on the pages of her books. It was then thought to be a good idea to wait for a Shire Line steamer to come in, and put the "rogue" on board of her, but somehow, one did not come when required, and the offender was, in the meantime, knocking about the model colony drunk and incapable. Mr. Wodehouse referred the offender and his whole case for the consideration of the Harbour Master.

AN important case regarding the rights of alleged American seamen has lately been decided. Thirteen residents of New Orleans took service on the British steamship *Culmora*, of Kingston, Jamaica, at New Orleans. The ship, while on her way from the port of French Harbor, Ruatan, to New Orleans, sprung a leak and went down. The crew were all saved and got ashore on the island of Ruatan, where they applied to the American Consul for relief as American seamen, under the provisions of section 4577 of the Revised Statutes. The Consul, having doubts as to whether they were entitled to relief, although Americans, gave them a conditional certificate of transportation on the British ship *Harold* to New Orleans, to be paid subject to the approval of the Treasury Department. A bill for the passage of these seamen, amounting to \$271, was duly presented. The First Comptroller decided that they were not entitled to the relief provided for American seamen; that having shipped on a British ship at a port of the United States, and being employed on such ship when it went down, they did not come within the description of the person named and described as an American seaman in the consular regulations of 1881; that to be entitled to relief under section 4577 the seaman must, at the time of being wrecked, have been in the employ of an American vessel, or at least the shipment from the United States must have been in an American vessel.

THE following particulars connected with the 1st Kowloon Flower Show, to be held on the 13th inst., may be found interesting. The Committee of the Kowloon Horticultural Exhibition Society is composed of the following gentlemen:—The Hon. C. P. Chater, Henry J. Holmes, Esq., Colonel Hughes, J. D. Humphreys, Esq., H. N. Mody, Esq., Dorabjee Nowrojee, Esq., F. Rapp, Esq., E. L. Woodin, Esq., and Henry J. Holmes, Esq., Hon. Secretary. The Show will be open from 3 to 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 13th March. All exhibits must be grown at Kowloon. No articles included in any entry can be removed from the tents before the close of the Show. The decision of the judges shall be final. Any further information required by intending exhibitors can be obtained by applying to the Honorary Secretary. The Show will consist of plants in pots, cut flowers, fruits and vegetables. By kind permission of Dorabjee Nowrojee, Esq., the Show will be held in his new gardens, Robinson Road, Kowloon. Steamers will run between Pedder's Wharf, Hongkong, and the Kowloon Pier on the afternoon of the Show—free of charge. Refreshments will be provided for visitors. The entrance to the Show will be free. By kind permission of Col. Anderson and officers of the 38th Regiment, the Band will be in attendance. The Committee have decided to keep the Show open on subsequent days during the same hours as on Tuesday. The attendance of ladies is kindly solicited and all visitors will be welcomed.

WE learn that His Excellency the General Governor, C.B., has kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the pupils of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage, on Saturday, 10th March, at noon.

DO CARLOS, in a recent interview at Venice, declared that Spain must soon become one of the greatest Powers of Europe; that her navy should immediately be strengthened and military service should be obligatory.

THE Arab horses subscribed for by members of the Hongkong Jockey Club have, we learn, been purchased at the auction at Hanoi, and will be transported to this colony as early as possible. They will probably arrive here within the next ten days.

TWO old gentlemen were complimenting each other on their habits of temperance. "Did you ever, neighbor," said one, "see me with more than I could carry?" "No, indeed," was the reply, "not I. But I have seen you when I thought you had better have gone twice after it."

SIZ WO TUK, 32 years old and describing himself as a priest, was charged this morning, with stealing, on the 5th inst., a silver plate and three umbrellas from the house of Mr. Thomas Jackson, the value of the whole being \$15. The house coglie said the property was taken from Mr. Jackson's private residence. One of the umbrellas belonged to Capt. Thomson and the other to a visitor in complainant's house. The plate was the property of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the property had been taken from a hat-stand which was kept within the hall door. A constable said he saw the prisoner walking near the public gardens with something wrapped up in his coat, that presently an umbrella dropped out of the bundle, and on searching the prisoner he found the other gamps and the plate. The prisoner told the Bench he picked the things up in the street, but evidence being somewhat too strong in the direction of actual theft Mr. Wodehouse committed the "priest" to six months' hard labour.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY LIMITED.

The first ordinary annual meeting of the above Company, for the purpose of adopting the Report and a statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1887, was held today (the afternoon, at the offices of the Company, Pedder's Street.

There were present: The Hon. J. Bell-Irving (Chairman), Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. A. J. McEwen, Messrs. W. H. Forbes, H. Hojima, J. S. Moses, F. Dodwell, L. Poeschecker, J. C. Michaelson, B. Layton and E. A. Solomon (Directors), Mr. Isaac Hughes (Secretary) and the following shareholders:—Messrs. H. N. Mody, T. I. Rose, J. A. Moseley, P. Jordan, E. J. Coxon, J. F. Campos da Rosa, A. G. Morris, J. Hunt, H. J. Holmes, Douglas Jones, S. Bachrach, and others.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them up as read. I think you will agree with me that, taking everything into consideration, the result of the year's working cannot be looked upon as unsatisfactory. A new undertaking of this sort requires time to develop. Old prejudices and customs have to be overcome, the goodwill of steamer agents and merchants has to be secured, and the advantages of our Wharf and Godown system have to be clearly demonstrated. Well, gentlemen, I am pleased to be able to inform you that we are receiving very general support: most of the large steamer lines, including the English and German mails, now make use of our wharves, and our storage account is steadily increasing. I must not, however, in my mind that during the past year we were not in such a good position to do full justice to the business of the port as we are now. As you will see from the report, our two wharves at Kowloon have been lengthened to accommodate the largest steamers afloat, and a third wharf will shortly be ready. Our extensive godowns there are now about completed and these afford ample room for the storage and sorting of cargo. You are, no doubt, aware of the purchase and sale of property made by the Company, details of which appear under the head of Capital account. The P. & O. Wharf and Godown property in Hongkong was purchased in connection with the goodwill of that Company's steamer business; but not being necessary for our requirements, negotiations are in progress for its sale at a satisfactory price. The property at Kowloon bought from the same Company, and which adjoins our other lots on that side, will prove of considerable value as our business develops, and at the moment it is being utilized for the storage of coal. The reclamation at West Point is progressing under Government supervision and the cost of this, with new godowns complete, is estimated not to exceed \$200,000. The site on which our present West Point godown stands has been sold for \$500,000, and our lease of this property from the purchasers will continue until our new godowns are erected. I may mention that the area of reclaimed land will be considerably in excess of that of the land sold, and will be ample for our requirements on this side of the harbour. I think I have touched upon everything requiring remark, but I shall be glad to answer any questions that may be put to me, and any further explanation about the details of Capital account, which are somewhat lengthy, will be afforded at the office of the Company to any shareholder desiring such information.

Mr. Douglas Jones said he had to apologise for having come a few minutes too late to hear the whole of the Chairman's speech; he thought the shareholders in this Company had good reason to congratulate themselves and the Directors for the efficient and prosperous condition the Company was in. He had no comments to make on the statement of accounts which was before the shareholders, except on one or two points. With regard to the item of \$7,253.03, which stood to the debit of Working Account under the heading of Charges for office rent, stationery and printing, he would wish for some explanation of the separate items which went to form this total sum of charges. As regarded the item of \$45,802.86, standing as Wages of permanent, foreign and native staff, and coolie hire, he was pleased to note that our expenditure was less than what was expended under the same heading by the Shanghai and Hongkong and Jardine's Associated Wharves.

derable extent by the first indents for books, &c. Office rent cost \$1,200, which might be considered unusually moderate. Rent of town godowns since given up, was \$1,000. This having in coolie hire, etc., was mainly due to the elaborate system of rails and trucks at the Wharves, two men only being required where six or eight would be necessary if goods were hauled up in the usual way.

Mr. Douglas Jones expressed himself gratified at this explanation. There was another matter he would call the Directors' attention to, and it was that some shareholders had expressed a wish that the report and accounts of the Company should be rendered half-yearly, instead of yearly. Could not this be done?

The Chairman said that the Articles of Association only provided for an annual meeting and rendering of the accounts. If shareholders wished for a half-yearly statement, an alteration would have to be made in the Articles, and a meeting convened for carrying the proposal into effect.

Mr. Douglas Jones said he had only ventured to express a wish; he left it entirely with the shareholders, and the Directors to do as they thought fit.

Mr. H. J. Holmes said he had another question to put to the Directors. On referring to the Company's Capital account he found that a very large sum had been advanced by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, namely, \$2,200,000. In the item of interest in the Working account there appeared only \$711.82; did this sum cover the Bank's interest for the money advanced?

The Chairman replied that the amount at debit with the Bank had only been incurred since July, when payment was made for the P. & O. properties. Previous to that date there had been a considerable credit balance with the Bank. He might also mention that the sum of \$711 was the balance of interest account after debiting West Point P. & O. property with interest on the sum paid for it and crediting the West Point property with interest of \$12,500, amount paid in calls by the mechanics. The P. & O. property being for sale, it was considered advisable that it should stand at its exact cost in the books, and that the West Point property should be credited with its interest as against the rental paid to the purchasers.

There being no further questions, the Chairman proposed, and Mr. Mody seconded, that the report and accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1887, be taken up and passed. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Moseley then moved—that Messrs. W. H. Forbes and F. Dodwell, the retiring Directors, be re-elected for the ensuing year. Mr. Coxon seconded and the resolution was carried.

Mr. Morris proposed—that Messrs. G. S. Coxon and T. I. Rose be re-elected Auditors of the Company. Mr. Jordan seconded and the motion was carried *unanimously*.

The Chairman then said this concluded the business of the meeting. The dividend warrants would be ready to-night.

Mr. Douglas Jones proposed that a vote of thanks be passed to the Directors for the very efficient manner in which they had conducted the Company's business during the past year. He and all the shareholders hoped that the Company would go on improving from year to year, and that any of the usual fluctuations which generally occurred in a newly established Company would cause no apprehension to those directly concerned in it. (Applauded).

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following is the annual report for 1887, for presentation at the yearly meeting to be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Friday, the 9th March, 1888, at 6 p.m. All members are specially invited to attend.

The working committee beg to lay before members the second annual report and accompanying statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887, showing a credit balance of \$82 in favour of the Association.

Two prize meetings were held during the year, on the 20th April, and the 31st December respectively, and there were in addition two off-days on the 23rd July and 26th November.

All these meetings were fairly well attended; but it is a matter of regret to the committee that more civilian members do not enter for the various competitions.

The silver medal of the National Rifle Association was won by Color-Sergeant Lowe, of the 58th Regiment, with 84 points out of a possible 100, at the last meeting of the year.

Mr. Shelton-Hooper has kindly undertaken the duties of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer from the date of the annual meeting.

ALF. WOOLLEY,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1888.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last account	\$ 38.00
Subscriptions:—	
100 Yearly members @ \$5.00 = \$500.00	
8 Lady members @ 1.00 = 8.00	
	508.00
Entrance Fees:—	
Third prize meeting	\$100.88
Fourth	170.60
Off day 23rd July	51.40
Do. 26th November	21.50
	541.38
Profit on sales of ammunition	4.00
Cheque from Major Ellis for amount collected from Officers of the Garrison for prizes given by them, 3rd meeting	5.00
	\$1,199.88

EXPENDITURE.	
Wages of marksmen	\$192.00
Remuneration to extra marksmen	61.86
Coolie hire	4.35
Stationery and printing	74.47
Balance of a/c for making Range	70.00
Advertising	81.80
Postage	6.62
P. & O. Charge for collecting subscriptions, &c.	10.00

Money prizes:—	
Third meeting	\$261.26
Fourth	110.50
Off day 23rd July	47.00
Do. 26th November	30.10
	451.50

Cups:—	
Third meeting	\$75.00
Fourth	55.00
	130.00
Refunded for tickets not used	11.00
Miscellaneous expenses	1.00
Balance in hand	81.00
	\$1,199.80

ALF. WOOLLEY,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
Audited and found correct.
A. S. SHKOTTON-HOOPER,
E. OSBORNE.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 1873.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1. THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$500 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
3. DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit, may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
4. INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
5. EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and the beginning of July.
6. CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
7. WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

18, September, 1887.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THE ARCADE, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS FOR COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. Hon. A. P. MCLEW.

W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. L. FORENECKER, Esq.

B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 18 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1888.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersecretary is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1887.

Animations.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.

EXPORT BIER, BRAUEREI, & CO.

Garaden, near Kiel.

IMPERIAL BEER, Quarts and Pints.

KIELER EXPORT LAGER BEER.

FRIEDRICH KROTES COLENZ.

Celebrated Champagne, Rhine and Moselle Wines, Excelsior Champagne, Carte d'Or, Carte Blanche, Moselle Mousseux, Laubenhelm, Geisenheimer, Rauenheimer, &c.

Now on view, for the first time imported to this Colony:

SPLendid PIANOS.

With Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO., Queen's Road, 14.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1888.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

SWEET CORN

AND

OTHER SEEDS

SUITABLE FOR LATE SOWING.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1888.

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

A VERY fine Ebony iron frame trichord Piano especially made for the Climate by Schwab.

Has also 2 iron back trichord Pianos nearly new, fine tone and guaranteed to stand the Climate \$175 and \$200. Pianos for hire, \$8 per month.

NEW BOOKS.

Whittaker's Almanack.

Whittaker's How to Play Whist.

Whittaker's Dictionary of Mechanical Engineering Terms.

Boards on the Steam Engine.

W. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1888.

EX "GLENCOE" AND FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "YANGTSE."

ROSE & CO.

ARE now Showing a nice assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WARM CLOTHING in JACKETS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, GAITERS, HOODS, and HATS, in Wool.

GENTLEMEN'S CASHMERE, ANGORA, MERINO and SILK UNDERSHIRTS.

MERINO and CASHMERE SOCKS.

GENT'S WHITE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES.

CHILDREN'S STRAP SHOES.

EIDER DOWN QUILTS and CUSHIONS.

ST. JAMES RUGS and AUSTRIAN BLANKETS.

Also,

BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS.

SILK and WOOL TAPESTRIES in New Designs.

GLADSTONE and BRIEF BAGS, &c. &c.

ROSE & CO.

37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1888.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

SPECIALITIES IN CHEAP STATIONERY.

A BOX containing 50 Correspondence Cards with turned-down corners, stamped in coloured relief from die—"Hongkong," and space for date.....50 Cents.

A Box containing 50 Gilt-Edge Correspondence Cards in two sizes, with Envelopes to match.....50 Cents.

The "Empire" Stationery Box, containing 60 sheets Cream Laid Octavo Note Paper with 60 Octavo Envelopes to match.....50 Cents.

A Box containing 50 Medieval Correspondence Cards with ragged edges, in Antique Style, with Envelopes to match.....50 Cents.

A Box of Medieval Paper and Envelopes in the same style, stamped in Gold, with quaint devices.....50 Cents.

The "Club Paperette," a Box containing 50 sheets Treble Thick Vellum Note Paper with Envelopes to match.....50 Cents.

The "One Pound" Packet of Superfine Cream Laid Note Paper.....25 Cents.

The "One Pound" Packet of Superfine Antique Note Paper.....25 Cents.

The "Moorish" Packet, consisting of 25 Quires Ruled Foolscap.....50 Cents.

A Five-Quire Packet of Ruled Foolscap Quarto Manuscript or Scribble Paper.....50 Cents.

The "Sight Preserving" Box of Correspondence Cards, containing 25 Mottled Grey Gilt Edge Cards and 25 Envelopes to match.....25 Cents.

The "Primrose Stationery Cabinet" containing 50 sheets of Primrose Tinted Note Paper with Envelopes to match.....50 Cents.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1888.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.

Over Coatings Light & Heavy.

Ulster Tweeds.

Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits.

Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Diagonal Coatings.

Fancy & Check Tweed Suitings.

Trousersing in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plaid.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. M. GROTE has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

CHATER & VERNON.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888.

NOTICE.

M. R. CHR. NONCHEN has been authorised to sign our Firm per procurator.

PUSTAU & Co.

Canton, 14th February, 1888.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF ITALIAN WORKS OF ART IN MARBLE, ALABASTER, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 10th of March, 1888, at 2 P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street,—

WITHOUT RESERVE.

A GRAND COLLECTION OF ITALIAN SCULPTURES in MARBLE, ALABASTER, &c., Just Arrived in this Colony and comprising:

ROMAN and FLORENTINE VASES, TAZZAS, FRUITSTANDS, STATUETTES, GROUPS of FIGURES and ANIMALS, CANDELABRAS, CANDLESTICKS, FRUITS, MOSAIC TABLES, and a great variety of ORNAMENTS, &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale and the above will be on view on FRIDAY NEXT.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1888.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. W. WATTS, to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 12th March, 1888, at 2 P.M., at his Residence No. 6, Rednaik Terrace,—

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE.

CANTON BLACKWOOD MARBLE-TOP CENTRE TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, GASOLIERES and GAS BRACKETS, CARPETS and HEARTH RUGS.

TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIBERBOARD, WHATNOTS, VIENNA CHAIRS, DINNER-DESSERT and TEA SETS, and GLASS WARE.

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-STEADS, CHILD'S COT, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, MARBLE-TOP TOILET TABLE & WASHSTAND.

One ENGLISH HARMONIUM, One MUSICAL BOX, One COTTAGE PIANO by RACKALL & Co.

One JINRIKSHA.

One COOKING RANGE.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1888.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"AMOY,"

Captain R. Köhler, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1888.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamer

"DEWAWONGSE,"

Captain P. H. Loff, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1888.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"HUNTINGDON,"

Captain T. Brunston, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1888.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIBET"

will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 17th March, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1888.

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargo for QUEENSLAND PORTS, ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE British Steamer

"AFGHAN"

Captain Roy, due about 15th inst., with part cargo from Japan; will be despatched as above, at 4 P.M., on the 21st inst.

For Freight or Passage (\$150), apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1888.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"TITANIA,"

Captain M. G. Rofelich, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH, Agent.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1888.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. American Ship

"PACOLUS,"

Th. Barnham, Master, shortly expected here, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1888.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. H. American Ship

"GREAT ADMIRAL,"

J. F. Rowell, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1888.

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALT, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"CLYDE," Captain E. M. Edmond, R.N.M., with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched for Japan, for LONDON, via BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at DAYLIGHT.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 2 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

Ten, Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 3rd March, 1888.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK"